

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair;  
moderate northwest winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 90; lowest, 58.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

# The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

## EACH COP TOLD TO SUMMON FIVE DRIVERS DAILY

Enright Order Found on  
Floor Explains Sudden  
Traffic Crusade.

## THE CASES JAM COURT

Magistrates Denounce Com-  
missioner's Methods and  
Dismiss Most Charges.

## FIND THEY ARE FLIMSY

Campaign Ascribed to Mayor  
Hylan—Policemen's Time  
Wasted in Trivialities.

Magistrate Frederick B. House, as well as several other magistrates who have had to give up their vacations to help him run the Traffic Court, have been wondering for several days at the new and exceeding industry of the Police Department in bringing before them between 200 and 300 traffic violators every day, almost all of whom it has been found necessary to discharge because there has been little or no basis for the summons.

They found out the reason yesterday, when one of the Traffic Court attendants picked up on the floor of the court room a typewritten order addressed to the men of Traffic Precinct C, directing them to make at least five arrests a day of traffic violators. The order was signed by Capt. John D. Ormsby.

This discovery of the manner in which Police Commissioner Enright is conducting his crusade against motorists drew from Magistrate House, as well as from Magistrate Cobb and Chief Magistrate McCooey, sharp criticism of the methods employed and the results obtained.

The Police Commissioner issued his orders for a campaign against violators of the motor vehicle laws in obedience to a letter from Mayor Hylan. This letter was made public a few days after it leaked out that secret orders had been given by the Commissioner to station a large number of policemen on the Williamsburg Bridge during the hours when the Mayor's limousine passed over the bridge taking him to and from his office.

After enumerating the various classes of offenses which are covered by the motor vehicle laws, the order found yesterday reads as follows:

"You must serve at least five summonses a day and as many more as you please. Mix the violations. Each man will consult the various violations herein set down and try to make one summons for each kind of violation. Make daily reports as to what you have accomplished to the sergeant."

By direction of Capt. Ormsby.

Magistrate Outspoken.

Magistrate House, who has earned since the inauguration of the Traffic Court three years ago a reputation for strict dealing with lawless motorists, made no attempt to disguise his disapproval of the present state of affairs and Chief Magistrate McCooey was scarcely less outspoken. Magistrate House said:

"I am willing to do everything in my power to aid the police in every way and to work as long and late as my physical condition permits to assist in the amelioration of the dangerous conditions which prevail in the streets of New York to-day. But I am unable to understand how such an order as the one which was issued by Capt. Ormsby can be anything but a waste of time and money."

"I do not believe that it is a good thing to say to a policeman: 'You must go out and get at least five violations every day,' and the result of that policy is shown in the class of cases which are coming into this court by the hundreds at the present time. For instance, a policeman stationed at the corner of a one way street will post himself a little way up the side street so that he may arrest drivers who have turned in the wrong direction and the result of that is that the police are doing now do not make for a solution of the problem which confronts us here."

Magistrate W. Bruce Cobb, who has given up his vacation to help handle the crowded calendar of the Traffic Court and who has been dividing the cases with Magistrate House, expressed similar opinions. He said:

"It is very evident that many of the complaints presented at the present time are strained. We are getting very few of the habitual offenders, and many of the people summoned should only have been admonished by the officer who made the summons. I have had a number of men before me to-day who have been driving cars for five, eight and ten years and have never had a violation of the law charged against them before, and both Judge House and myself have found it necessary to make a very unusual number of dismissals."

"In addition to taking up the time of the Magistrates uselessly, these com-

## BIG JOBS GO TO HYLAN FRIENDS AND SECRETARY

Grover Whalen Made Chief  
of Plant and Structures  
at \$7,500.

## SINNOTT ALSO GOES UP

Future Son-in-Law Gets  
Place Vacated by New  
Commissioner.

## WOMAN IN \$5,000 POST

Politicians See Effort on the  
Mayor's Part to Strengthen  
His Fences.

Mayor Hylan last night appointed Grover A. Whalen as Commissioner of Plant and Structures to succeed John H. Delaney, who has become Rapid Transit Construction Commissioner by appointment of Gov. Smith. The salary is \$7,500 a year.

John P. Sinnott, whose engagement to the Mayor's daughter was announced recently, is promoted from the post of assistant secretary at \$3,800 a year to that of secretary to the Mayor to succeed Mr. Whalen at \$5,000 a year.

Miss Frances Rokus, another personal friend of the Mayor, becomes assistant secretary, being advanced from the post of executive secretary where she has been getting \$5,000 a year.

The Mayor also announced that he had named Commissioner Whalen as the head of the Board of Purchase, recently legalized by legislative enactment to make purchases of supplies for all city departments. It will have the letting of millions of dollars worth of contracts. The two other members of the board will be announced later, the Mayor said.

Commissioner Delaney, member of the Democratic organization in Kings county and close friend of Charles Francis Murphy of Tammany Hall, had been chairman of the old Central Purchase Bureau. The other members had been Commissioner Hamilton of the Department of Correction and Commissioner Coler of the Department of Charities.

Politicians Analyze Move.

Politicians saw in this disposition of the Mayor's patronage an attempt to throw an anchor to windward, to keep Tammany and its Brooklyn annex out of further appointments in the administration and to have personal friends in control of activities that would be of the greatest usefulness in any political fight that might be started between Mayor Hylan and William Randolph Hearst on the one hand and the Tammany organization on the other.

That the Kings county organization should have been deprived of this patronage will undoubtedly go far toward alienating John H. McCooey from the Mayor and from William Randolph Hearst, to whom he has always catered more or less in the past.

While the Mayor may not remove any of the Tammany politicians now in fat offices under him, it is believed that as vacancies occur he will fill them with his own friends or trustees of Mr. Hearst.

Mr. Whalen was born on the lower East Side. He started to become a lawyer, but did not finish his course, as the contracting business held out more alluring inducements to him. He became chairman of the Business Men's League, which had much to do with the nomination and election of Mayor Hylan in 1917. He became the Mayor's secretary when the latter took office and has been an invaluable aid to his chief in steering him through many difficulties.

At present Mr. Whalen lives at 103 Waverly Place with his wife, who is a daughter of Hugh Kelly. He is 32 years old.

Commissioner Whalen found time last night to pay this little tribute to the Mayor: "Mayor Hylan is a fine man and I shall always look back with great pride to the days when I served him as secretary. He is a splendid Mayor, and some day the people are going to realize it. I hate to go, but of course it is a promotion and all of us have got to build for the future even though we find it necessary to give up most unpleasant surroundings such as mine have been."

In return the Mayor expressed the opinion that his secretary had been most efficient and he had made him a Commissioner as a tribute to that quality.

Mr. Sinnott, who takes the responsible position of secretary to the Mayor, is little more than 25 years old. His father and the Mayor have been friends for many years and the young man became secretary to Mayor Hylan when he was elected County Judge in Kings County.

## GODSOL CASE APPEALED

Department of Justice Urges His  
Delivery to France.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—An appeal from the decree of the District of Columbia courts refusing to grant the French Government's request for extradition of Frank J. Godsol, charged with false pretensions in procuring commissions on sales of American automobiles to France, was filed in the Supreme Court to-day by the Department of Justice.

## Great Britain's Debt to U.S. Now \$4,050,000,000

LONDON, May 29.—J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the present indebtedness of the British Government to the United States is \$4,050,000,000, while the various American departments owe the British Government roughly \$210,000,000. The Chancellor said that dollar securities, including Canadian securities, now held under the Treasury deposit scheme amount to just a little more than \$500,000,000, most of which has been placed as collateral for loans in America. In addition to the deposit, Mr. Chamberlain added, securities to the value of \$106,111,000 had been purchased by the Treasury. Most of these were sold, however.

## ROBERT BACON, DIPLOMAT AND BANKER, DEAD

Former Envoy to France  
and Secretary of State  
Passes Away Here.

## MEMBER OF MORGAN CO.

Breakdown Followed Long  
Period of Overwork Un-  
der Gen. Pershing.

Col. Robert Bacon, financier, former Secretary of State and one time Ambassador to France, died at 11:30 o'clock last night in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary in Second avenue. His death followed an operation performed in the hospital last Saturday. The operation was for sinus trouble and mastoiditis, and it was said at the hospital early this morning that blood poisoning had developed in the patient's neck.

Mrs. Bacon and her three sons were with Mr. Bacon when he died. They were informed only a short time before the end that there was no hope for recovery. Heretofore measures had been resorted to in an effort to save Mr. Bacon, but they were too late. When it became apparent that the patient, instead of gaining ground as had been predicted he would, was sinking rapidly, six noted physicians, all specialists, were hurriedly called into consultation. One of them, Dr. W. F. Phair of Johns Hopkins University, came from Baltimore on board a special train in response to telegraphic summons.

Col. Bacon's death came suddenly. Dr. Alexander Lambert, one of the physicians who had been attending him, examined Mr. Bacon earlier in the night and, it was said at the hospital, found no change in his condition, which before that had been reported as very good. Again at 10:30 o'clock it was reported at the hospital that the patient was resting comfortably and then hope again was expressed for his recovery. Just before 11 o'clock, however, a new examination showed that Mr. Bacon was sinking, and then for the first time it became known to reporters that blood poisoning had developed.

At the same time it was learned that the physician in view of the development of the poisoning for some time, and that the expressed hopes for his recovery were based upon the condition that this poisoning did not spread more rapidly.

## Suffered Much Pain.

It did appear, however, and for about an hour before he died Mr. Bacon suffered considerable pain. It was at this time that Mrs. Bacon was summoned, with her son, Robert L. Bacon, Captain Bacon and Elliot Bacon. They were accompanied to the hospital also by Mrs. Pershing's daughter, Mrs. George Whitney. All were in the Bacon home, 1 Park avenue. They had been at the hospital only a little while when Mr. Bacon died.

The operation was performed on Mr. Bacon by Dr. Adrian Van der Lambert, brother of Col. Alexander Lambert. Until recently Col. Bacon had been in France working hard as a member of Gen. Pershing's staff. It was said the general told Robert before he went abroad. He came back to New York in April and just after that sinus trouble began to give him much annoyance. For a time after the operation the patient's high temperature caused alarm, but that receded and then, his general condition also improving, increasing hope was held out for his recovery. He was 59 years old.

Col. Bacon became delirious just before 11 o'clock, and when his wife and other members of the family reached his bedside he was unable to recognize or speak to them.

The following statement on his father's death was issued early this morning by Pershing's staff: "We are all shocked at my father's death. He had such a rugged, hardy constitution. We thought he would be able successfully to fight off his weakness. My mother is prostrated. She has received medical attention."

"When my father returned from France he was very much run down and completely tired out from overwork. He has never really recovered his full strength since his return home. My father had many friends in Boston. They will be shocked to hear of his death."

When Major Gen. Leonard Wood, keen for preparedness and with vision enough to see the inevitable when almost every one else in high place was

Continued on Seventh Page.

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Our Booklet lists 496  
\$100 Investments. Send for it.  
John Muir & Co., 61 B'way.—Ad.

## VICTORS WILL RULE GERMANY FOR 30 YEARS

Secret Clauses in Treaty  
Provide for Absolute  
Political Control.

## ARBITER OF CITIZENS

Output of Every Factory or  
Other Industry Subject  
to Allies.

## CLAUSES ARE STRINGENT

Government Compelled to  
Enact Any Legislation  
Deemed Necessary.

By LAURENCE HILLS.  
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, May 30.—Comparison of the official summary with the actual text of the peace treaty now selling in Germany for 15 cents reveals the creation by the Allies and the United States of a financial and political organization for the enforcement of the terms on Germany, whose complexity and pervasiveness are but faintly indicated in the summary.

Because of their distrust of the Germans the Big Four show in the treaty that they are determined to create under the name of reparations commission a machine which unquestionably, if it can exercise its allotted function, will regulate the future of Germany, both economically and politically, for thirty years if not longer. The text shows such complexity in this plan as to explain the scepticism in some quarters that in practice it ever can be carried out.

It sets up the commission as the virtual arbiter of the comings and goings of each individual German citizen until all the terms have been complied with. To do so would seem to require thousands of inspectors and agents watching every factory door, every bank and every official. During this period the German Government has been virtually subservient, as it is pledged in the treaty to enact any legislation demanded by the reparations commission to carry out its course.

## Features of the Treaty.

THE SUN herewith presents some of the features of the actual text of the treaty not brought out heretofore:

After providing that the commission must notify the Germans of the total amount to be exacted within two years, the text of this article says that the commission shall currently draw up a schedule of payments, prescribing the time and manner of securing and discharging obligations within a period of thirty years from May 1, 1921.

The next article says: "The Reparation Commission shall after May 1, 1921, from time to time consider the resources and the capacity of Germany to pay, and after giving the German representatives just opportunity to be heard shall have discretion to extend the date or modify the form of payment, but shall not cancel any part except on the specific authority of the several governments represented on the commission."

In another article Germany, after agreeing to the initial payment and bond issues mentioned in the summary, "further agrees to make a direct application of her economic resources to reparations as specified in annexes 3, 4, 5 and 6, relating respectively to merchant shipping, physical restoration, coal derivatives, coal, dyestuffs and other chemical products, provided always that the value of the property transferred and the services rendered by her under these annexes shall be credited to her toward the liquidation of her obligation under the above articles."

## Many Omissions Noted.

These annexes show many omissions from the summary. The first annex says the commission must no-

Continued on Second Page.

## Our Men in Germany Grateful for Smokes

"NOT for the value of the gift alone, but for the cheer and the spirit behind the giving, are we grateful to THE SUN Tobacco Fund," writes Sergeant W. Van Scoyoc for the men of the First Division, who are now in Germany. Many similar expressions, coupled with the statement that there is no tobacco fit for a doughboy to smoke over the Rhine, may be read on page 5.

## WARNING! THE SUN TO- BACCO FUND HAS NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER FUND, ORGANIZA- TION OR PUBLICATION. IT EMPLOYS NO AGENTS OR SOLICITORS.

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John Muir & Co., 61 B'way.—Ad.

## COUNCIL OF FOUR WILSON AND GEORGE FOR REVISION; ITALIAN PROBLEM AGAIN FLARES UP

## WILSON INSISTS ON PLEBISCITE

Orlando Resents Announce-  
ment That Adriatic Dis-  
pute Is Settled.

## ISTRIAN ALPS AS BORDER

Control of Territory East  
Thereof Left to Peoples by  
President's Action.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
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PARIS, May 29.—Contrary to the reports that a settlement of the Fiume and Adriatic problems has been reached, the Italian situation again has become serious, due to the stand taken by President Wilson. It is apparent that the British and French consider the Italian problem so serious that it is one of the reasons for holding up the presentation of the peace treaty with Austria.

In a desperate all night meeting Tuesday, in an effort to break the Italian deadlock, President Wilson was induced to offer the Italians a plebiscite in that part of Austrian territory which he had refused to give them. The President consented to the Istrian Alps as Italy's eastern boundary, but conditional upon the plebiscite to determine the future of whatever country east of that line the Italians wanted.

## Italians in Minority.

The Italians have a minority in this part of the country and if they abided by the plebiscite probably would have to give it up. President Wilson is firm on this point to the despair apparently of his colleagues. In a warm session he insisted that he never would consent to giving away peoples as the treaty of London did, unless they were consulted, and if a plebiscite were taken, it must be by distinguished groups.

Premier Orlando at this session of the Council of Four went back and forth between his colleagues and the members of the council, but the Italians apparently refused to accept the suggestion. President Wilson, the Italians pointed out, has not applied the plebiscite idea to the millions of Germans, yet he is insisting that it be applied drastically to the claims of the Italians.

"Signor Orlando says that so far there has been no settlement." This definite word was received from the headquarters of the Italian commission in the Hotel Edward VII, following an intimation from American circles that the questions of Fiume and Dalmatia had been settled.

## Italians Are Mystified.

The only decision that the Italians knew had been made at the meeting of the Council of Four was that of the definition of the boundaries between Austria and Italy, involving the application of the plebiscite.

In all Italian circles ignorance was professed in regard to a report that an agreement had been reached upon the basis of a plebiscite by unite for the Dalmatian coast regions to determine whether they were to be Italian or Jugo-Slav. The Italians appeared to be mystified and professed not to understand how these statements could be given out in American circles when the Italians knew nothing of them.

It was said also that it was disconcerting when the Council of Four in secret sessions were discussing matters of such delicacy for Italy to find that the leaks were so many and so large. Premier Orlando is holding out to the resolution he made when he returned to Paris from Rome that he would preserve complete silence until the final decision had been made.

## FIUME INDEPENDENT.

## PARIS PAPER HEARS

"Temps" Also Says Italy Will  
Rule Over Albania.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 29.—The Temps says to-day that an agreement has virtually been reached on the Adriatic question and that President Wilson, who saw the Jugo-Slav delegates to-day, has given his consent to the arrangement, which Premier Orlando of Italy has accepted.

According to the Temps, the essential points in the agreement are:

First—Fiume, not including the suburb of Sušak, forms, with the region to the west, an independent State under the League of Nations. This State will be bounded by Italian territory and contain the railroad from Fiume to Ljubljana.

Second—Zara (capital of Dalmatia) and Sebenico (seventy miles southeast of Trieste on the Adriatic) will be placed under the sovereignty of Italy, which renounces any other

Continued on Second Page.

## Swiss Government Will Decline to Help Allies Reestablish German Blockade

By the Associated Press.  
GENEVA, May 29.—The Swiss Government has decided to reply negatively to the allied note concerning the blockade of Germany if Germany refuses to sign the peace treaty. It is held that compliance would infringe Swiss neutrality.

Switzerland was much put out when this inquiry was received last week from the Allies, and it was intimated then that she might reject the request. She was asked if she would be willing to impose a rigorous blockade upon Germany as regards imports from that country as well as exports to it. A similar request was made upon the other neutrals contiguous to Germany.

Compliance with the request of the Allies would have simplified greatly the enforcement of the blockade. Switzerland's refusal will make it necessary for the Allies to seal up Germany along the Swiss frontier by the use of large numbers of troops so that the effectiveness of the blockade will not be diminished.

Holland and the Scandinavian countries have not replied to the request of the Allies.

## VICTORS TO GET OLD TREASURES

Treaties Demand Return of  
Ancient Art Works Stolen  
by Teutons.

## HAPSBURGS' THIEVERY

Palermo to Get Back Embroid-  
eries Fashioned by Arab  
Craftsmen.

By G. S. ADAM.  
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the  
London Times Service.

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PARIS, May 29.—In many ways the most interesting and certainly the most picturesque clauses in the peace treaties with Austria and Germany deal with reparations for acts of theft and dynastic peculation committed not only during the war but also in the spacious days of the Hapsburg dominion in Europe.

The Central Empires will be called upon to restore all sorts of objects ranging from skulls to vestments, which are either of artistic, historic or religious value, that were taken in some period of the world's history from the countries that are now victorious. The British, Belgian, French and Italian Governments have claims of this nature upon the enemy.

Some of the claims made evoke a picture of the wonderful pageant of Hapsburg rule from the Low countries to the Italian plain. Italy is claiming on behalf of Tuscan crown jewels and medals forming part of the Medici heirlooms and other precious objects, which, although domial property, were removed to Vienna during the eighteenth century.

They also ask for the return of furniture and silver plate belonging to the Medici house and of the instruments of astronomy and physics belonging to the Academy of Florence, removed by the Academy of Lorraine and sent as a present to the Emperor Napoleon.

Modena requires the return of the Virgin by Corrado, which was removed in 1859 by Archduke Francis V., as well as manuscripts and bronzes from the Modena Library removed at the same time, including a Biblia Vulgata, a breviary, Romanum and Officium Beate Virginis. Also required is the restoration of a number of other objects which were claimed by the Duke of Modena in 1864 and 1872. These include two pictures by Salvator Rosa.

Claims by Palermo are advanced upon objects made in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries by Arab workmen at Palermo working for Norman kings. These objects were carried away to Vienna and used at the coronations of Emperors. These are by far the most important artistic treasures of the return of which is claimed. The objects in question are the vestments of the Hohenstaufen Conrad and Frederick II.

There are other vestments, most of which were made on the order of Conrad at the end of the twelfth century for use in the coronation ceremony. Work of this nature was the special province of Arab embroiderers, who were by far superior to European craftsmen.

## GREECE TAKES OVER SMYRNA.

High Commissioner Sent to Take  
Charge of Affairs.

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, May 29.—The Greek Government has sent a high commissioner to take charge of affairs in Smyrna, according to news received in French circles. From the same source it is learned that the Turks have called a meeting of the Great Council for to-day.

The populace of Constantinople are reported to be nervous, but no disturbance has occurred.

## COSTA RICA REVOLT BROKEN.

Rebels Reported to Be Fleeing  
Into Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, May 29.—The revolt against the Tinoco Government in Costa Rica, which has been marked by an invasion of western Costa Rica, apparently has collapsed. After the severe defeat at the hands of the Government forces at the El Jobo ranch Monday afternoon, the rebels evacuated Santa Rosa and La Cruz and are reported to be disbanding. The rebels are crossing the Nicaraguan frontier in large numbers.

## French Stand Out Against Change in Treaty as Drafted.

## GERMANS SEEK DELAY

Hope That Discord Among  
Allies Will Favor Their  
Cause.

## STILL HOPE IN WILSON

Plebiscite in Disputed Terri-  
tory Is Asked in Reply to  
Peace Council.

By LAURENCE HILLS.  
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, May 29.—The German counter proposals have been received by the Allies, and the results foreseen by many apparently have occurred. The Germans have made a strong case in favor of negotiating and the Council of Four has been split. President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George apparently favoring considerable revision. The abandonment of the previous determination to stand on the treaty is favored almost everywhere except in French circles, and the prospect of long negotiations is admitted by all.

The Germans think ten days will be required for the first reply from the Allies. They believe their refusal to sign will create a difficult situation for the Allies, but in the end they are likely to sign if they can get some concessions. The latest suggestion from Berlin is that a coalition may be formed to divide the responsibility for signing. President Ebert and Chancellor Scheidemann retiring in favor of Independents.

These are the striking developments of the situation:

1. The Germans' proposal that they be admitted to the League of Nations is approved by the British and Americans, the latter complaining only that the French would refuse.
2. The \$25,000,000,000 total reparations offered by the Germans is commented on as the exact sum that some of the British and all of the American experts believed could be exacted. The German plan corresponding largely to the American idea of a fixed sum.
3. The German demand for a plebiscite in Silesia is exactly what President Wilson has been suggesting to the Italians and also is meeting the demand of the liberal elements and is impressing Premier Lloyd George.

These are but the first signs of the remarkable reaction to-day warranting the prediction that the treaty of the Allies will be changed more materially, enabling the Germans eventually to sign it. The German diplomats should feel well satisfied with the results so far, but many here hold that the Council of Four is to blame for making a treaty which, could be attacked so successfully on economic grounds if no other.

## GERMAN PROPOSALS COME IN SECTIONS

## Claims Arouse Interest of Peace Conference.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 29.—The German counter proposals for the peace treaty were delivered to-day to the French authorities in instalments, the first comprising eighty-eight pages, by Baron von Lersner of the German delegation at 12:20 o'clock. They were in German, in an unbound volume of 146 pages, held together merely by fasteners, and bear the caption "Observations of the German delegation on the Conditions of Peace."

Three copies were submitted and twenty interpreters have been busy all day translating the document into French and English.

June 15 is the earliest possible date on which the German treaty can be signed if no objections are encountered, but June 20 is the more probable date for its signature and the departure of President Wilson for the United States, according to a member of the American peace delegation, who discussed the situation with the correspondent to-day.

The German counter proposals have been received with the greatest interest by the members of the Peace Conference, especially the claims for immediate membership in the League of Nations, for a plebiscite to decide the disposition of Galicia and for the fixing of a definite sum for reparations.

In the action treating territorial questions the German proposals say, according to a synopsis reaching Paris by the way of Basel, that the territory of the Saar, inhabited by 600,000 Germans, is to be detached from the German Empire solely because of claims upon its coal. It is pointed out that during fifteen years the territory is to be subject to the control of a commission "in

Peace."

President Reminds King Albert He  
Has Not Forgotten.

PARIS, May 29.—President Wilson, through Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium, informed King Albert to-day that he had not forgotten his promise to visit Belgium.

Mr. Whitlock said the President expected to carry out his promise, but he did not fix any time for the trip.